UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/66
S/22101
17 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 17 January 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement drawn up today by the Government of Costa Rica concerning the conflict in the Persian Gulf (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly concerning the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East" and of the Security Council.

(Signed) José María BORBON
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

READEX FICHE

ANNEX

Statement by the Government of Costa Rica concerning the conflict in the Persian Gulf, issued in San Juan on 17 January 1991

The Government of Costa Rica once again expresses its profound concern at the development of the armed conflict in the region of the Persian Gulf and its support for the action which the multinational force, duly authorized by the United Nations, has taken under the leadership of the United States of America in order to bring about the liberation of Kuwait.

The Government of Costa Rica supports the difficult and painful decision by the Government of the United States of America and the other countries of the multinational force to commence military action, a decision which was taken after all the diplomatic possibilities to bring about a peaceful solution to the conflict had been completely exhausted and when it became clear that there was no other way to safeguard the primacy of international law and the continued existence itself of the United Nations system. The Government of Costa Rica also recognizes the precautions taken by the forces of the United States of America and its allies aimed at attacking as far as possible only military targets and causing the least possible suffering to the civilian population.

The Government of Costa Rica fervently hopes that the military action will be concluded as soon as possible in order to prevent greater loss of life and a dangerous deterioration of the ecological balance, the very serious consequences of which would have to be borne by future generations. Faithful to its tradition as a nation without an army, Costa Rica also hopes that, as soon as hostilities cease, effective steps can be taken, within the framework of the international system, to ensure a future marked by peace and well-being for all the peoples of the Middle East without exception.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/67
18 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Forty-sixth session

ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF PERIODIC AND GENUINE ELECTIONS

Letter dated 14 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in English and French, the text of the statement on Suriname which was issued on 11 January 1991 by the European Community and its 12 member States (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly under the item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement on Suriname

The Community and its member States strongly condemn the military coup in Suriname on 24 December 1990. These events run contrary to the strengthening of democracy throughout the world, and in particular in South America, and will further isolate Suriname from other members of the international community.

The "Government" brought to power as a result of these events cannot claim to be an expression of the sovereign will of the people of Suriname.

The Community and its member States associate themselves with the statements issued by the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and urge the new authorities of Suriname to return rapidly to democratic legality, in accordance with its promises, so that Suriname may recover its respected place in the international community.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/68
18 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/
RUSSIAN/SPANISH

Forty-sixth session

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Letter dated 16 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Joint Declaration of 22 States, signed in Paris on 19 November 1990 in connection with the summit meeting of Heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The Joint Declaration of 22 States was adopted on the occasion of the signing of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated to all the Members of the Organization as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament".

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC

ANNEX

JOINT DECLARATION OF TWENTY-TWO STATES

The Heads of State or Government of Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America

- greatly welcoming the historic changes in Europe,

- gratified by the growing implementation throughout Europe of a common commitment to pluralist democracy, the rule of law and human rights, which are essential to lasting security on the continent,

- affirming the end of the era of division and confrontation which has lasted for more than four decades, the improvement in relations among their countries and the contribution this makes to the security of all,

- confident that the signature of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe represents a major contribution to the common objective of increased security and stability in Europe, and

- convinced that these developments must form part of a continuing process of co-operation in building the structures of a more united continent,

Issue the following Declaration:

1. The signatories solemnly declare that, in the new era of European relations which is beginning, they are no longer adversaries, will build new partnerships and extend to each other the hand of friendship.

2. They recall their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirm all of their commitments under the Helsinki Final Act. They stress that all of the ten Helsinki Principles are of primary significance and that, accordingly, they will be equally and unreservedly applied, each of them being interpreted taking into account the others. In that context, they affirm their obligation and commitment to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or the political independence of any State, from seeking to change existing borders by threat or use of force, and from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the principles and purposes of those documents. None of their weapons will ever be used except in self-defence or otherwise in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

3. They recognize that security is indivisible and that the security of each of their countries is inextricably linked to the security of all the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

4. They undertake to maintain only such military capabilities as are necessary to prevent war and provide for effective defence. They will bear in mind the relationship between military capabilities and doctrines.

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5. They reaffirm that every State has the right to be or not to be a party to a treaty of alliance.

6. They note with approval the intensification of political and military contacts among them to promote mutual understanding and confidence. They welcome in this context the positive responses made to recent proposals for new regular diplomatic liaison.

7. They declare their determination to contribute actively to conventional, nuclear and chemical arms control and disarmament agreements which enhance security and stability for all. In particular, they call for the early entry into force of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and commit themselves to continue the process of strengthening peace in Europe through conventional arms control within the framework of the CSCE. They welcome the prospect of new negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the reduction of their short-range nuclear forces.

8. They welcome the contribution that confidence- and security-building measures have made to lessening tensions and fully support the further development of such measures. They reaffirm the importance of the "Open Skies" initiative and their determination to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion as soon as possible.

9. They pledge to work together with the other CSCE participating States to strengthen the CSCE process so that it can make an even greater contribution to security and stability in Europe. They recognize in particular the need to enhance political consultations among CSCE participants and to develop other CSCE mechanisms. They are convinced that the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and agreement on a substantial new set of CSBMs, together with new patterns of co-operation in the framework of the CSCE, will lead to increased security and thus to enduring peace and stability in Europe.

10. They believe that the preceding points reflect the deep longing of their peoples for close co-operation and mutual understanding and declare that they will work steadily for the further development of their relations in accordance with the present Declaration as well as with the principles set forth in the Helsinki Final Act.

The original of this Declaration of which the English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic will be transmitted to the Government of France which will retain it in its archives. The Government of France is requested to transmit the text of the Declaration to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with a view to its circulation to all the members of the organization as an official document of the United Nations, indicating that it is not eligible for registration under Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Each of the signatory States will receive from the Government of France a true copy of this Declaration.

In witness whereof the undersigned High Representatives have subscribed their signatures below.

Paris, den 19 November 1990, namens	Paris, 19 November 1990, in the name of	Paris, el 19 de noviembre de1990 en nombre de	Paris, le 19 novembre 1990, au nom	Parigi, il 19 novembre 1990, in nome	Париж 19 ноября 1990 года от имени

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DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
LA REPUBLICA FEDERAL DE ALEMANIA
DE LA REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE
DELLA REPUBBLICA FEDERALE DI GERMANIA
ФЕДЕРАТИВНОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ ГЕРМАНИИ

Helmut KOHL

Bundeskanzler
Federal Chancellor
Canciller Federal
Chancelier fédéral
Cancelliere Federal
Федеральный Канцлер

DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA
DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE
DEGLI STATI UNITI D'AMERICA
СОЕДИНЕННЫХ ШТАТОВ АМЕРИКИ

George H. W. BUSH

Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika
President of the United States of America
Presidente de los Estados Unidos de America
Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique
Presidente degli Stati Uniti d'America
Президент Соединенных Штатов Америки

DES KÖNIGREICHS BELGIEN
THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM
EL REINO DE BELGICA
DU ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE
DEL REGNO DEL BELGIO
КОРОЛЕВСТВА БЕЛЬГИИ

Wilfried MARTENS

Ministerpräsident
Prime Minister
Primer Ministro
Premier Ministre
Primo Ministro
Премьер-Министр

DER REPUBLIK BULGARIEN
THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
LA REPUBLICA DE BULGARIA
DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE BULGARIE
DELLA REPUBBLICA DI BULGARIA
РЕСПУБЛИКИ БОЛГАРИИ

Jelyu JELEV

Präsident der Republik
President of the Republic
Presidente de la República
Président de la République
Presidente della Repubblica
Президент Республики

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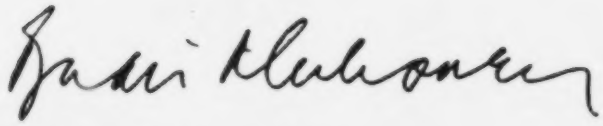
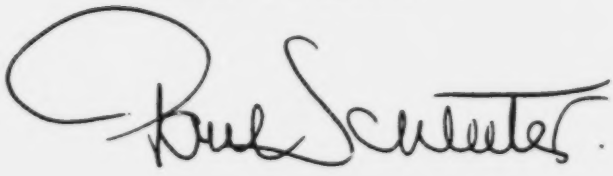
KANADAS
CANADA
CANADA
DU CANADA
DEL CANADA
КАНАДЫ



Martin Brian MULRONEY

Premierminister
Prime Minister
Primer Ministro
Premier Ministre
Primo Ministro
Премьер-Министр

DES KÖNIGREICHS DÄNEMARK
THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK
EL REINO DE DINAMARCA
DU ROYAUME DU DANEMARK
DEL REGNO DI DANIMARCA
КОРОЛЕВСТВА ДАНИИ



Poul SCHLÜTER

Ministerpräsident
Prime Minister
Primer Ministro
Premier Ministre
Primo Ministro
Премьер-Министр

DES KÖNIGREICHS SPANIEN
THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN
EL REINO DE ESPAÑA
DU ROYAUME D'ESPAGNE
DEL REGNO DI SPAGNA
КОРОЛЕВСТВА ИСПАНИИ

Felipe GONZALEZ MARQUEZ

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Prime Minister
Presidente del Gobierno
Président du gouvernement
Presidente del Governo
Председатель Правительства

DER FRANZÖSISCHEN REPUBLIK
THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
LA REPUBLICA FRANCESA
DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
DELLA REPUBBLICA FRANCESE
ФРАНЦУЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

François MITTERRAND

Präsident der Französischen Republik
President of the French Republic
Presidente de la República Francesa
Président de la République française
Presidente della Repubblica Francese
Президент Французской Республики

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DES VEREINIGTEN KÖNIGREICHS GROSSBRITANNIEN
UND NORDIRLAND
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND
REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE
DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET
D'IRLANDE DU NORD
DEL REGNO UNITO DI GRAN BRETAGNA E IRLANDA DEL NORD
СОЕДИНЕННОГО КОРОЛЕВСТВА ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ И СЕВЕРНОЙ
ИРЛАНДИИ

Margaret Thatcher

The Rt. Hon. Margaret THATCHER, F.R.S., M.P.

Premierminister, Erster Lord des Schatzamtes und
Minister für den öffentlichen Dienst
Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister
for the Civil Service
Primer Ministro Primer Lord de la Tesoreria y
Ministro de la Función Publicad
Premier Ministre, Premier Lord de la Trésorerie et
Ministre de la fonction publique
Primo Ministro, Primo Lord del Tesoro e Ministro della
Funzione Pubblica
Премьер-Министр, Первый лорд Казначейства и Министр
по делам государственной службы

DER HELLENISCHEN REPUBLIK
THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC
LA REPUBLICA DE GRECIA
DE LA REPUBLIQUE HELLENIQUE
DELLA REPUBBLICA ELLENICA
ГРЕЧЕСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

C. Mitsotakis

Constantin MITSOTAKIS

Premierminister
Prime Minister
Primer Ministro
Premier Ministre
Primo Ministro
Премьер-Министр

/...

DER REPUBLIK UNGARN
THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY
LA REPUBLICA DE HUNGRIA
DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE HONGRIE
DELLA REPUBBLICA DI UNGHERIA
ВЕНГЕРСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

József ANTALL

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Prime Minister
Primer Ministro
Premier Ministre
Primo Ministro
Премьер-Министр

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THE REPUBLIC OF ICELAND
LA REPUBLICA DE ISLANDIA
DE LA REPUBLIQUE D'ISLANDE
DELLA REPUBBLICA D'ISLANDA
РЕСПУБЛИКИ ИСЛАНДИИ

Steingrímur HERMANNSSON

Ministerpräsident
Prime Minister
Primer Ministro
Premier Ministre
Primo Ministro
Премьер-Министр

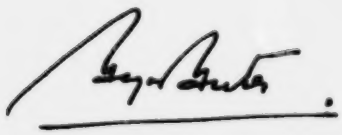
/...

DER ITALIENISCHEN REPUBLIK
THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC
LA REPUBLICA ITALIANA
DE LA REPUBLIQUE ITALIENNE
DELLA REPUBBLICA ITALIANA
ИТАЛЬЯНСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Giulio ANDREOTTI

Ministerpräsident
Prime Minister
Presidente del Consejo de Ministros
Président du Conseil des ministres
Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri
Председатель Совета Министров

DES GROSSHERZOGTUMS LUXEMBURG
THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG
EL GRAN DUCADO DE LUXEMBURGO
DU GRAND-DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG
DEL GRANDUCATO DEL LUSSEMBURGO
ВЕЛИКОГО ГЕРЦОГСТВА ЛЮКСЕМБУРГ



Jacques SANTER

Premierminister, Staatsminister
Prime Minister, Stateminister
Primer Ministro, Ministro de Estado
Premier Ministre, Ministre d'Etat
Primo Ministro, Ministro di Stato
Премьер-Министр, Государственный Министр

DES KÖNIGREICHS NORWEGEN
THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY
EL REINO DE NORUEGA
DU ROYAUME DE NORVEGE
DEL REGNO DI NORVEGIA
КОРОЛЕВСТВА НОРВЕГИИ

Gro H. Brundtland

Gro Harlem BRUNDTLAND

Ministerpräsident
Prime Minister
Primer Ministro
Premier Ministre
Primo Ministro
Премьер-Министр

DES KÖNIGREICHS DER NIEDERLANDE
THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS
EL REINO DE LOS PAISES BAJOS
DU ROYAUME DES PAYS-BAS
DEL REGNO DEI PAESI BASSI
КОРОЛЕВСТВА НИДЕРЛАНДОВ

R F. M. Lubbers

Ruud F.M. LUBBERS

Ministerpräsident
Prime Minister
Primer Ministro
Premier Ministre
Primo Ministro
Премьер-Министр

DER REPUBLIK POLEN
THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND
LA REPUBLICA DE POLONIA
DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE POLOGNE
DELLA REPUBBLICA DI POLONIA
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Tadeusz MAZOWIECKI

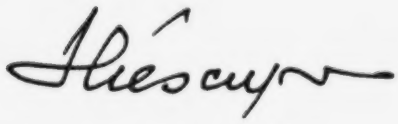
Vorsitzender des Ministerrates
President of the Council of Ministers
Presidente del Consejo de Ministros
Président du Conseil des ministres
Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri
Председатель Совета Министров

DER PORTUGIESISCHEN REPUBLIK
THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC
LA REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA
DE LA REPUBLIQUE PORTUGAISE
DELLA REPUBBLICA PORTOGHESE
ПОРТУГАЛЬСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Anibal CAVACO SILVA

Ministerpräsident
Prime Minister
Primer Ministro
Premier Ministre
Primo Ministro
Премьер-Министр

RUMÄNIENS
ROMANIA
RUMANIA
DE LA ROUMANIE
DELLA ROMANIA
РУМЫНИИ



Ion ILIESCU

Präsident von Rumänien
President of Romania
Presidente de Rumania
Président de la Roumanie
Presidente della Romania
Президент Румынии

DER TSCHECHISCHEN UND SLOWAKISCHEN
FÖDERATIVEN REPUBLIK
THE CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC
LA REPUBLICA FEDERATIVA CHECA Y ESLOVACA
DE LA REPUBLIQUE FEDERATIVE TCHEQUE ET SLOVAQUE
DELLA REPUBBLICA FEDERATIVA CECA E SLOVACCA
ЧЕШСКОЙ И СЛОВАЦКОЙ ФЕДЕРАТИВНОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Václav HAVEL

Präsident der Tschechischen und Slowakischen
Föderativen Republik
President of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic
Presidente de la República Federativa Checa y Eslovaca
Président de la République fédérative tchèque et slovaque
Presidente della Repubblica Federativa Ceca e Slovacca
Президент Чешской и Словацкой Федеративной Республики

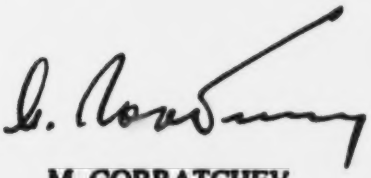
/...

DER REPUBLIK TÜRKEI
THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
LA REPUBLICA DE TURQUIA
DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE TURQUIE
DELLA REPUBBLICA DI TURCHIA
ТУРЕЦКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Turgut ÖZAL

Präsident der Republik Türkei
President of the Republic of Turkey
Presidente de la República de Turquia
Président de la République de Turquie
Presidente della Repubblica di Turchia
Президент Турецкой Республики

DER UNION DER SOZIALISTISCHEN SOWJETREPUBLIKEN
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
LA UNION DE REPUBLICAS SOCIALISTAS SOVIETICAS
DE L'UNION DES REPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIETIQUES
DELL'UNIONE DELLE REPUBBLICHE SOCIALISTE SOVIETICHE
СОЮЗА СОВЕТСКИХ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКИХ РЕСПУБЛИК



M. GORBATCHEV

Präsident der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken
President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Presidente de la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas
Président de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques
Presidente dell'Unione delle Repubbliche Socialiste Sovietiche
Президент Союза Советских Социалистических Республик

/...

COPIE CERTIFIEE CONFORME A L'ORIGINAL
CONSERVÉ AUX ARCHIVES
DU MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
Paris, le 26 DEC. 1990
Le Directeur des Archives

Philippe HUSSON

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/69
18 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Forty-sixth session

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

Letter dated 17 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the message of greetings from Mr. M. S. Gorbachev to participants in the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water.

I should be grateful if you would have this text distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under the items entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions", "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water" and "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

ANNEX

Message of greetings from the President of the USSR to participants in the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

I send greetings to your Conference and take this opportunity to reiterate the Soviet Union's unswerving commitment to the early achievement of a complete ban on nuclear tests as a major step towards a world without nuclear weapons. I confirm our readiness to discontinue our nuclear tests at any time if the United States does likewise. We are prepared to adopt an amendment to the 1963 Treaty in order to convert the restrictions contained in the Treaty into a comprehensive ban. We call on other countries to support this long-needed decision.

I wish the Conference success in its work in the interests of the world community and peace on earth.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/70
21 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Forty-sixth session

ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF PERIODIC AND GENUINE ELECTIONS

Letter dated 17 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in English and French, the text of the statement on Bangladesh which was issued on 16 January 1991 by the European Community and its 12 member States (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly under the item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement on Bangladesh issued on 16 January 1991 by the Twelve States members of the European Community

The Community and its member States welcome the steps being taken by the Interim Government in Bangladesh to prepare for free and fair parliamentary elections on 27 February.

They also welcome the invitations given to various member States indicating that the Interim Government would be happy for parliamentarians of European Community member States and members of the European Parliament to attend the elections as observers.

UNITED
NATIONS

A E

General Assembly

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/71
E/1991/9
21 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
First regular session of 1991
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 19 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter dated 5 January 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Albania addressed to you (A/46/59-E/1991/7), which contains certain false allegations concerning the granting of visas to members of the Greek minority in Albania by our Embassy at Tirana, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. Owing to the sudden and very important increase of applications for visas by thousands of people, difficulties have arisen regarding the immediate satisfaction of all applications. In spite of this fact, there was no application outstanding by 31 December 1990.

2. Additional personnel has already been temporarily assigned to the Greek Embassy at Tirana, so that the situation may be better faced by increasing the rhythm of work.

I should therefore be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", and of the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council, under the item entitled "Human rights questions", and brought to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights.

(Signed) Antonios EXARCHOS
Ambassador

91-01967 2089h (E)

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/71*
E/1991/9*
23 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
First regular session of 1991
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 19 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter dated 5 January 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Albania addressed to you (A/46/59-E/1991/7), which contains certain false allegations concerning the granting of visas to members of the Greek minority in Albania by our Embassy at Tirana, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. Owing to the sudden and very important increase of applications for visas by thousands of people, difficulties have arisen regarding the immediate satisfaction of all applications. In spite of this fact, there was no application outstanding by 31 December 1990.

2. Additional personnel has already been temporarily assigned to the Greek Embassy at Tirana, so that the situation may be better faced by increasing the rhythm of work.

I should therefore be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council: human rights and mass exoduses", and of the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council, under the item entitled "Human rights questions", and brought to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights.

(Signed) Antonios EXARCHOS
Ambassador

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

91-02287 2095h (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/46/72
25 January 1991
ENGLISH
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
THE PRINCIPLE OF PERIODIC AND
GENUINE ELECTIONS

Letter dated 24 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text of the note sent by this Mission on 12 December 1990 to the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (see annex).

The note reflects our great concern at the situation with respect to the violation of human rights in Myanmar and at the refusal of the Burmese authorities to recognize the will of the people.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly under the item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

(Signed) César PEREIRA BURGOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 12 December 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations, Chairman of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States

I have the honour to transmit to you, in your capacity as Chairman of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC) for the month of December, a letter from the All-Burma (Myanmar) Federation of Student Unions, Rangoon University, which poignantly illustrates the situation with regard to the violation of human rights in Myanmar and the breakdown of the entire electoral system as a result of such violations.

The Mission of Panama feels that our Governments should be apprised of this situation since it represents the negation of the principle of solidarity among the members of the international community.

(Signed) César PEREIPA BURGOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

APPENDIX

Letter dated 10 December 1990 from the Representative-at-large of the All-Burma Federation of Student Unions addressed to the Secretary-General

Ref: Chapter 1, Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations stipulates that the United Nations has no responsibility of any kind whatsoever to look into the affairs of Member States to see that no human rights are violated within their borders. The SLORC military régime of Myanmar, taking advantage of this stipulation, has not only set an unprecedented new world record in human rights violations against its 42 million citizens, but also has refused to honour the mandate of voters delivered to the opposition, National League for Democracy Party in the election held on 27 May 1990. Article 2 of the Charter has virtually plugged the ears of the United Nations from hearing and responding to the urgent agonizing cries of the oppressed people of Myanmar.

The people of Myanmar note with profound sadness and frustration the absence in the Charter, of any provision to prevent the abuse and violation of the inalienable right of the citizens of a country to liberate themselves from the tyrannical rule of a self-installed unpopular government like the military régime of Myanmar (euphemistically called State Law and Order Restoration Council - SLORC), which rules the country, not by constitution but by fiat, employing the military, secret police and paid informers.

Apparently the Charter of the United Nations is not concerned with the violation of human rights of the citizens of a Member State by its rulers regardless of the magnitude of the seriousness of the violation.

We may fairly assume, from the stipulations of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter that no matter how brutal the violations the United Nations can conveniently ignore or even condone them.

We strongly urge you, Sir, to take necessary steps to amend the Charter of the United Nations to include provision for the protection of human rights of the citizens of a Member State. Any State where moral decency and social justice prevail will have no reason to be apprehensive about such an amendment. Failing a move in this direction the United Nations forfeits any justification for preaching human rights without even daring a comment on the wrong doings of a Member State such as Myanmar, where the military usurpers butchered thousands of its citizens whose only guilt was to remind them to transfer power to leaders who won a landslide victory in the election supervised by the SLORC régime itself.

Sir, you will remember the self-righteous protest made by the known protégé of Generals Ne Win and Saw Maung, the Ambassador of Myanmar against draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.58. He said: "The Draft Resolution ... constituted a flagrant attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of a Member State in contravention of the principles set forth in Article 2 of the Charter, and never before in the history of this Organization had the Assembly adopted a resolution of that nature."

Please, Sir, may we remind the Ambassador Mr. Kyaw Min that neither ever before in the history of this Organization had a régime, after butchering thousands of its citizens, peacefully demonstrating for a change to democratic civilian rule, come to the United Nations and from the forum of the General Assembly of the forty-third session made a solemn declaration to the world community that it would allow a multi-party free and fair election and would abide by the result of that election; and when its party and a party it supported lost the election, had not only disregarded its obligation but also, has been incarcerating the leaders of the winning party and systematically infiltrating and eliminating all opposition.

Sir, we also regret to note that draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.58 introduced by Sweden and co-sponsored by 20 other countries was put off till the convening of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, at the behest of the Japanese delegate, in order for the Human Rights Commission to be able to study the situation in depth. Yet we must remember that in this interval the SLORC will have eliminated any surviving opposition beside having spilled more of the innocent blood of our fellow citizens. All this while the international community will have watched with impotence imposed on it by Article 2 of its own Charter. By then also, the international community will have watched with dismay, the unfolding of this insidious drama.

By then the National League for Democracy will have been either disintegrated or completely infiltrated and replaced with all SLORC members and will have become a civilian puppet government in the name of National League for Democracy, which is precisely what the SLORC is doing right now. We fervently hope that the international community will take serious note of the goings on in Myanmar and react in accordance with the guiding light of their collective conscience.

In closing, Sir, we wish to thank, from the bottom of our hearts, those countries which introduced and co-sponsored the draft resolution supporting our just cause. We also wish to thank the United States Ambassador, H. E. Mr. Thomas R. Pickering, for having spoken for the rights of the people of Myanmar and the party they elected to form a popular government.

We also wish to remember with profound regret those countries which, placing economic interests above human rights, trade with an supply war matériel, including jet fighters to the SLORC régime.

We particularly wish to appeal to Yugoslavia, Singapore and our powerful northern neighbour, China. The People's Republic would recall the ugly incident of 1967, fomented by the present régime - then known as BSPP - when many ethnic Chinese were murdered in Rangoon under the supervision of this régime. That was done in order to divert the attention of the masses from the rapidly deteriorating economy and the scarcity of the staple food - rice. This incorrigible character must not be lost sight of in the dealings of the People's Republic with the SLORC régime.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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31 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 31 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning Israeli attacks on Lebanon, I have the honour to inform you that on Tuesday, 29 January 1991, Israeli helicopters bombarded the Rashidiye Palestine refugee camp near the city of Tyre. This was accompanied by concentrated shelling from Israeli warships inside Lebanon's territorial waters.

This act of aggression resulted in the killing of five persons and the wounding of 10 and in the destruction of a number of buildings and of property.

The Lebanese Government, in strongly condemning this fresh act of aggression against Lebanon's sovereignty and its civilian inhabitants in violation of international humanitarian law, urges the international community as represented by the United Nations to take action to bring a halt to repeated Israeli attacks so as to help establish security and peace in southern Lebanon.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-03224 2132e (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/74
1 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Letter dated 1 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Under instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the following statement:

1. The Government of Japan notes with profound concern the reports that the oil spill in the Persian Gulf, unprecedented in scale, is already having truly dire consequences, causing the destruction of the environment of the region and posing an extremely grave threat to the lives of the people who live there.

2. It is feared that its impact on the entire ecosystem will be enormous and it will be a very long time before recovery is possible.

3. The Government of Japan must express grave regret over this ecological disaster, which has occurred at a time when the international community is intensifying extensive co-operative efforts to solve the wide range of problems facing the global environment, efforts to which the Government of Japan has committed itself to making a positive contribution.

4. The Government of Japan intends to extend all possible assistance to the countries concerned to offset the damage done by this disaster, making use of its own experience with oil spills. Responding to a request from the country concerned, the Government of Japan has almost completed preparations to provide 30 kilometres of oil booms, which it will very shortly transport to the Persian Gulf.

5. The Government of Japan is also prepared to co-operate positively with the United Nations and other international organizations in any measures they may adopt to respond to this catastrophe.

6. The Government of Japan believes that, since the United Nations has a very important role to play, particularly in co-ordinating the international efforts of Member States and international organizations in field of the environment, it is of great importance that the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system respond positively to this disaster.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly under the item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation".

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Japan to the
United Nations

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/75
S/22195
4 February 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 4 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Council of Ministers of Lebanon at its meeting on 2 February 1991.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under the agenda item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement by the Lebanese Government, dated 2 February 1991

In accordance with the decision by the Lebanese Government to extend the authority and sovereignty of the State throughout the territory of Lebanon in order to maintain the security of the citizens and residents in southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa, who are eagerly awaiting the arrival of the army; reaffirming the position of the Lebanese State and its determination to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978), calling for the withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces beyond the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon; referring to the latest Security Council resolution renewing the mandate of the international forces and ensuring the success of the efforts of the Lebanese State to extend its sovereignty throughout Lebanese territory; bearing in mind the fact that the various Lebanese parties have fully committed themselves to withdraw from their positions and their centres for the benefit of the Lebanese army and refrain from any armed intervention so that the situation in southern Lebanon does not constitute a pretext for occupation and looting in the context of local disputes which do not promote the cause of liberating the territory,

The Council of Ministers has decided to send the army into southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa so that it may complete its deployment there by 7 February 1991 in order to maintain the security of the régime and extend the authority of the State.

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/75*
S/22195*
7 February 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

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(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

ANNEX

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The Council of Ministers has decided to send the army into southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa so that it may complete its deployment there by 7 February 1991 in order to maintain order and security and extend the authority of the State.